In the Claims

The status of claims in the case is as follows:

1   1.   [Previously presented] A method for workload planning
2   for a demanufacturing facility characterized by a plurality
3   of customers each having unique customer specific forecasts
4   and processing needs including critical operations,
5   comprising the steps of:

6   building in computer storage a spreadsheet workload
7   planning model for collecting and summing customer
8   forecasts adjusted by customer unique complexity
9   factors;

10   determining and entering to said spreadsheet workload
11   planning model for each of a plurality of prospective
12   customers, a projected volume of material for
13   processing by said demanufacturing facility;

14   determining for each said prospective customer critical
15   operations for processing said material, said critical
16   operations including those operations required for
17   removal of sensitive parts to prevent disclosure of
18   confidential information, recovery of parts needed to
19   satisfy a shortage requirement for build of other
20   products, removal of parts to prevent their re-use, and
21   removal of parts and materials as required by a vendor
22   commodity purchaser;

23   for each said customer, initially dismantling prototype
24   machines in accordance with said critical operations,

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25   including identifying work content and resulting
26   saleable, commodity, and trash items;

27   responsive to said dismantling, determining for each
28   customer and entering to said spreadsheet workload
29   planning model a unique ·complexity factor for
30   processing said material, said unique complexity factor
31   representing processing time divided by said volume as
32   defined during prototype dismantling and subsequently
33   modified by actual experience;

34   applying said projected volume and said unique
35   complexity factors to said spreadsheet workload
36   planning model for forecasting workload requirements
37   for said processing;

38   periodically updating said projected volume and said
39   critical operations;

40   responsive to updated projected volume, updated
41   critical operations, prior customer product shipment
42   experience and new demanufacturing product prototyping,
43   selectively adjusting said unique complexity factors
44   for each of said plurality of customers and entering
45   adjusted unique complexity factors to said spreadsheet
46   workload planning model;

47   applying said updated projected volume and said
48   adjusted unique complexity factors to said spreadsheet
49   workload planning model for forecasting workload
50   requirements for said processing;

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51   responsive to generating in said spreadsheet workload
52   planning model a summation of said projected volume
53   adjusted by said unique complexity factor for each of
54   said plurality of customers, determining staffing
55   requirements and productivity targets for a
56   demanufacturing enterprise for processing said material
57   for a plurality of future periods;

58   determining said staffing requirements for each future
59   period by summing staff requirements for all customers
60   adjusted by expected absenteeism factor, fatigue
61   factor, breaks requirements, and vacation patterns to
62   create an adjusted staffing requirement for said
63   demanufacturing enterprise;

64   responsive to said workload requirements determining
65   adjusted staffing requirement and resource balancing
66   between projects; and

67   responsive to said adjusted staffing requirement,
68   hiring and balancing staff between projects of said
69   demanufacturing enterprise.

     2.   Canceled

1   3.   [Original] The method of claim 1, further comprising
2   the step of converting said volume to weight.

     4.   Canceled

1   5.   [Previously presented] The method of claim 3, said
2   prototyping including the step of disassembly prototyping.

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6.   [Previously presented]   The method of claim 5, said
disassembly prototyping step being applied to new material
and further comprising the step of accumulating historical
data for determining said unique complexity factor for
previously disassembled material.

7.   [Previously presented]   The method of claim 1, said
projecting step further comprising the step of determining
an expected number of truckloads of said material.

8.   [Original]   The method of claim 5, said disassembly
prototyping further including the step of determining
salvageable and disposable content for said material of a
given equipment type.

9-11. [Canceled]

12.   [Previously presented]   The method of claim 1, further
comprising the step of periodically updating said
spreadsheet workload planning model based upon actual and
anticipated changes in said volume projections and said
unique complexity factors.

13.   [Previously presented]   The method of claim 12, further
comprising the step of calculating said productivity targets
for a demanufacturing enterprise using said volume
projections and said unique complexity factors.

14.   [Previously presented]   A method for forecasting
staffing requirements for a demanufacturing enterprise
characterized by a plurality of customers each having unique

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4   customer specific requirements including demanufacturing

5   complexity and critical operations, comprising the steps of:

6   determining for each of a plurality of prospective

7   customers, a projected volume of material returns for

8   processing;

9   determining from customer specific requirements for

10   each customer a unique complexity factor for processing

11   said material, including identifying any critical

12   operations;

13   said critical operations including removal of sensitive

14   parts to prevent disclosure of confidential

15   information, recovery of parts needed to satisfy a

16   shortage requirement for build of other products,

17   removal of parts to prevent their re-use, and removal

18   of parts and materials as required by a vendor

19   commodity purchaser;

20   converting projected volume of material returns for

21   each said customer to weight, multiplying said weight

22   by a unique complexity factor determined initially by

23   disassembly prototyping and subsequently modified by

24   actual experience to generate a staff requirement for

25   each of a plurality of customers, said disassembly

26   prototyping including dismantling prototype machines in

27   accordance with said financial benefit and cost factors

28   and further with respect to any said critical

29   operations, identifying work content and resulting

30   saleable, commodity, and trash items, said unique

31   complexity factor initially representing time for said

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32   disassembly prototyping divided by said weight;

33   applying said projected volume and said unique
34   complexity factors to a workload planning model for
35   forecasting workload requirements for said processing;

36   periodically updating said projected volume and said
37   critical operations;

38   responsive to said updated projected volume and
39   critical operations, and to customer product shipment
40   experience and new demanufacturing product prototyping,
41   adjusting and applying to said workload planning model
42   said unique complexity factor for each of said
43   plurality of customers;

44   generating a summation of said staff requirements for
45   all customers for a given time period and adjusting
46.   said staff requirements for all customers by an
47   expected absenteeism factor, fatigue factor, breaks
48   requirements, and vacation patterns to generate said
49   staffing requirements and productivity targets for said
50   demanufacturing enterprise; and

51   executing said converting, generating, adjusting, and
52   applying steps in a spreadsheet workload planning
53   model.

     15-32.   Canceled

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